

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the researcher outlines about the research design, research subject, research instrument, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

In this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative design to obtain information concerning in statement problems by doing direct observation and interview.

There are several methods that are used to solve different problems in conducting a research. In order to be more systematic in conducting this research, the researcher had to select a certain method to get an accurate result of discussion. Based on Ary (2010), research design is the researcher's plan of how to proceed to gain an understanding of some group of some phenomenon in its context. It is the plan of attack for the problem under investigation. Research can be classified into two types: qualitative and quantitative research.

3.2 Research Subjects

The subjects of this research are four practice teachers at 3rd grade in English for young learner class in University of Muhammadiyah Malang. The practice teachers are English students in University of Muhammadiyah Malang who take English for Young Learner course as the elective course. The practice teachers consist of four teachers chosen from ten teachers who teach in the third grade of English for Young Learner class. Researcher chooses the four teachers

based on the skills taught to the students, especially practice teachers who use speaking skills on their teaching themes.

3.3 Data Collection

In this part, the researcher explains about the data collection which involves research instrument and procedures of collecting data.

3.3.1 Research Instruments

There are three instruments that are used by the researcher to present this research. They are observation and interview.

3.3.1.1 Observation Notes

Observation is a basic method for obtaining data in qualitative research and is more than just “hanging out” (Ary: 2010). It means that in observation is the most general method used in the qualitative research.

Observation divided into two: participant observation and non-participant observation. In participant observation, the observer actively participates and becomes an insider in the event being observed. In contrast, in non-participant observation, the observer is not directly involved in the situation to observe. In other word, the observer is on the outside looking in and does not intentionally affect the object or subject observation (Ary: 2010).

In this research, the researcher used non-participant observation because the researcher just observed the events of assessing speaking process from beginning until the end and did not act actively in observation. The researcher used notes during observations to record anything related to research problems.

3.3.1.2 Interview Guide

Ary (2010) defines that interview is one of basic methods and the most widely used for obtaining data in qualitative research. Interview is used to gather data from people about opinions, beliefs, and feelings about situations in their own words. They are used to help understand the experiences people got.

Based on Ary (2010), there are three types of interviews in qualitative research, they are: structured interviews, less structure and unstructured interviews. A structured interview is interview that contains specific questions in a fixed order to be asked to all respondents. In this type, the researcher had determined the questions, so that the data from this technique could be easily classified and analyzed. In less structured interview, some questions are more conversational and the interviewer has more freedom to arrange the order of question. The interviewer can develop the questions when the interview occurs. While un-structured interview is less formal, it means that the questions arise from the situation. The interview is not planned ahead of time, the researcher asks question as the opportunity arises and then listens closely and uses the subject responses to decide on the next question.

In this research, the researcher used un-structured interview. It is because the researcher wants more flexibility in the interview process, so that researcher can follow up the topic related topics that may arise during the interview process. In the interview process, the researcher gives some questions based on interview guide; such as how practice teachers doing assessing speaking, what difficulties they faced and how they solve their difficulties.

3.3.2 Procedure of Data Collection

There are some steps to collect the data in this research:

1. Observing the teaching learning process in the classroom.
2. Making notes about the practice teachers techniques in teaching and how the students responses.
3. Interviewing the practice teachers about the difficulties that they faced in assessing speaking and recording the interview.
4. Collecting the data from interview and observation in class room.

3.4 Data Analysis

The other important step in research activity is analyzing data. According to Ary (2010), there are several stages in analyzing the data. The steps are organizing and familiarizing, coding and reducing, and interpreting and representing. In this research, the researcher applies some stages as follows:

1. Organizing the data based on the results of data collection.
2. Classifying and rechecking the data from interview and document.
3. Coding and reducing the irrelevant data by focusing to the research objectives.
4. Comparing the data with the related literature or theory in order to get objective interpretation.

Making conclusion based on the data analysis in order to solve the research problems.